

## NAV

well as of all the *naval* stores that furnish the world. *Temple*.  
NAVE. *n. f.* [nap, Saxon.]

1. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves.  
Out, out, thou trumpet fortune! all you gods

In general synod take away her pow'r;  
Break all the spokes and felines from her wheel,  
And bowl the pound nave down the hill of heav'n,  
As low as to the fends. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

In the wheels of waggons the hollows of the nave, by  
their swift rotations on the ends of the axle-trees, produce  
a heat sometimes so intense as to set them on fire. *Ray.*

2. [From *naveis*, *nave*, old Fr.] The middle part of the church  
distinct from the aisles or wings.

It comprehends the *nave* or body of the church, together  
with the chancel. *Ayliffe's Par.*

NA'VEL. *n. f.* [napela, *navele*, Saxon.]

1. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos  
communicate with the parent.

The use of the *navele* is to continue the infant unto the  
mother, and by the vessels thereof to convey its aliments.

As children, while within the womb they live,  
Feed by the *navele*: here they feed not so. *Davies.*

There is a superintending Providence, that some animals  
will hunt for the teat before they are quite gotten out of the  
secundines and parted from the *navele* string. *Derham.*

2. The middle; the interior part.

Being press'd to the war,  
Even when the *navele* of the fate was touch'd,  
They would not thread the gates. *Shakespeare's Cor.*

Within the *navele* of this hideous wood,  
Immur'd in cyprus shades, a forcerer dwells. *Milton.*

NA'VELGALL. *n. f.*

*Navelegall* is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back,  
behind the saddle, right against the *navele*, occasioned either  
by the saddle being split behind, or the stuffing being want-  
ing, or by the crupper buckle sitting down in that place, or  
some hard weight or knobs lying directly behind the saddle.

NA'VELWORT. *n. f.*

It hath the appearance of housebeck; from which it differs  
only in having an oblong tubulous flower of one leaf, di-  
vided at the top into five parts. This plant is used in me-  
dicine, and grows wild upon old walls. *Miller.*

NA'VEW. *n. f.* [napus, Lat. *naveis*, *naveau*, Fr.]

It agrees in most respects with the turnep; but has a  
less root, and somewhat warmer in taste. The species are  
three. In the life of Ely the third species, which is wild,  
is very much cultivated, it being the cole seed from which  
they draw the oil. *Miller.*

NAUGHT. *adj.* [napre, *naupre*, Saxon; that is, *ne aught*,  
not any thing.] Bad; corrupt; worthless.

With them that are able to put a difference between things  
*naught* and things indifferent in the church of Rome, we  
are yet at controversy about the manner of removing that  
which is *naught*. *Hooker, b. iv.*

Thy sister's *naught*: Oh Regan! she hath tied  
Sharp-tooth'd unkindness like a vulture here. *Shakespeare.*

NAUGHT. *n. f.* Nothing. This is commonly, though impro-  
perly, written *naught*. See AUGHT and OUGHT.

Be you contented

To have a son let your decrees at *naught*,  
To pluck down justice from your awful bench. *Shakespeare.*

NAUGHTILY. *adv.* [from *naughty*.] Wickedly; corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS. *n. f.* [from *naughty*.] Wickedness; badness.  
Slight wickedness or perversity, as of children.

No remembrance of *naughtiness* delights but mine own;  
and methinks the accusing his traps might in some manner  
excuse my fault, which certainly I loth to do. *Sidney, b. ii.*

NAUGHTY. *adj.* [See NAUGHT.]

1. Bad; wicked; corrupt.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in  
blood by his *naughty* father. *Sidney, b. ii.*

These *naughty* times

Put bars between the owners and their rights. *Shakespeare.*

How far that little candle throws his beams!  
So shines a good deed in a *naughty* world. *Shakespeare.*

2. It is now seldom used but in ludicrous censure.

If gentle slumbers on thy temples creep,  
But *naughty* man, thou dost not mean to sleep,  
Betake thee to thy bed. *Dryden.*

NAUTICAL. *adj.* [nauticularis, Lat. *nauticarius*, Fr.] In ana-  
tomy, the third bone in each foot that lies between the  
astragalus and ossa cuneiformia. *Dill.*

NAVIGABLE. *adj.* [navigable, Fr. *navigabilis*, Latin.] Cap-  
able of being passed by ships or boats.

The first-peopled cities were all founded upon these *na-  
vigable* rivers, or their branches, by which the one might  
give succour to the other. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Almighty Jove surveys  
Earth, air, and shores, and *navigable* seas. *Dryden.*

## NAU

NA'VIGABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *navigable*.] Capacity to be  
passed in vessels.

To NA'VIGATE. *v. n.* [navigo, Lat. *navigo*, Fr.] To sail;  
to pass by water.

The Phoenicians navigated to the extremities of the west.  
*Arbutnot on Canis.*

To NA'VIGATE. *v. a.* To pass by ships or boats.

Drusus, the father of the emperor Claudius, was the first  
who navigated the northern ocean. *Arbutnot on Canis.*

NAVIGATION. *n. f.* [navigation, Fr. from *navigare*.]

1. The art or practice of passing by water.

Our shipping for number, strength, mariners, pilots, and  
all things that appertain to navigation, is as great as ever.

The loadstone is that great help to navigation.  
Rude as their ships, was navigation then,  
No useful compass or meridian known;  
Coasting, they kept the land within their ken,  
And knew no north but when the polestar shone. *Dryden.*

When Pliny names the Pæni as inventors of navigation,  
it must be understood of the Phœnicians, from whom the  
Carthaginians are descended. *Arbutnot on Canis.*

2. Vessels of navigation.

Tho' you untie the winds, and let them fight  
Against the churches, tho' the yclewaved  
Confound and swallow navigation up. *Shakespeare's Mac.*

NAVIGATOR. *n. f.* [navigateur, Fr. from *navigare*.] Sailor;  
seaman; traveller by water.

By the founding of navigators, that sea is not three hun-  
dred and sixty foot deep. *Brewer.*

The rules of navigators must often fail. *Brewer's V. Err.*

The contrivance may seem difficult, because these subma-  
rine navigators will want winds, tides, and the sight of the  
heavens. *Wilkin's Man's Man.*

This terrestrial globe, which before was only a globe in  
speculation, has since been surrounded by the boldness of many  
navigators. *Temple.*

NAU'LAGE. *n. f.* [navium, Lat.] The freight of passengers in  
a ship.

NAU'MACHY. *n. f.* [naumachia, Fr. *naumachia*, Latin.] A mock  
sea fight.

To NAU'SEATE. *v. n.* [from *nausen*, Latin.] To grow  
squeamish; to turn away with disgust.

Don't over-fatigue the spirits, lest the mind be seized with  
a lassitude, and *nauseate*, and grow tired of a particular sub-  
ject before you have finished it. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

To NAU'SEATE. *v. a.*

1. To loath; to reject with disgust.

While we single out several virtues, and reject others, the  
selection seems arbitrary; for many are cried up in one age,  
which are decayed and *nauseated* in another. *Brown's V. Err.*

Old age, with silent pace, comes creeping on,  
*Nauses* the praise, which in her youth she won,  
And hates the muse by which she was undone. *Dryden.*

Those heads, as stomachs, are not sure the belly,  
Which *nauseate* all, and nothing can digest. *Pope.*

2. To strike with disgust.

He let go his hold and turned from her, as if he were  
*nauseated*, then gave her a lash with his tail. *Swift.*

NAU'SEOUS. *adj.* [from *nausea*, Latin; *nauseosus*, Fr.] Loath-  
some; disgusting; regarded with abhorrence.

Those trifles wherein children take delight,  
Grow *nauseous* to the young man's appetite.  
And from those gaieties our youth requires  
To exercise their minds, our age retires. *Dryden.*

Food of a wholesome juice is pleasant to the taste and  
agreeable to the stomach, 'till hunger and thirst be well ap-  
peased, and then it begins to be less pleasant, and at last  
even *nauseous* and loathsome. *Ray.*

Old thread-bare phrases will often make you go out of  
your way to find and apply them, and are *nauseous* to ra-  
tional hearers. *Swift.*

NAU'SEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *nauseosus*.] Loathsome; disgustfully.

This, though cunningly concealed, as well knowing how *naus-  
eously* that drug would go down in a lawful monarchy, which  
was prescribed for a rebellious commonwealth, yet they at  
ways kept in reserve. *Dryden.*

Their future's praise;  
So *nauseously* and so unlike they paint. *Garrick's Disp.*

NAU'SEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *nauseosus*.] Loathfomeness; quea-  
siness of raising disgust.

The *nauseousness* of such company disgusts a reasonable  
man, when he sees he can hardly approach greatness but as  
a moated castle; he must first pass through the mud and filth  
with which it is encompassed. *Dryden's Aurengzeib.*

NAU'TICAL. *adj.* [nauticus, Latin.] Pertaining to sailors.

He elegantly threwed by whom he was drawn, which de-  
painted the nautical compass with *antiquities*, *antiquities*, *Can-*

NAUTILUS. *n. f.* [Latin; *nautilus*, Fr.] A shell fish furnished  
with something analogous to oars and a sail. *Leach*

## NEA

Learn of the little *nautilus* to sail,  
Spread the thin oar and catch the driving gale. *Pope.*

NA'VV. *n. f.* [from *naveis*, Lat.] An assembly of ships, com-  
monly ships of war; a fleet.

On the western coast rideth a puissant navy. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

Levy money, and return the same to the treasurer of the  
navy for his majesty's use. *Clarendon.*

The narrow seas can scarce their navy bear;  
Or crowded vessels can their soldiers hold. *Dryden.*

NAY. *adv.* [na, Saxon, or *ne aye*.]

1. No; an adverb of negation.

Disputes in wrangling spend the day,  
Whilst one says only yea, and t'other nay. *Denham.*

2. Not only so but more. A word of amplification.

A good man always profits by his endeavour, yea, when  
he is absent; nay, when dead, by his example and memory;  
so good authors in their stile. *Bacon's Essays, N. 8.*

This is then the ally of Ovid's writings, which is suf-  
ficiently recompensed by his other excellencies; nay, this very  
fault is not without its beauties; for the most severe censor  
cannot but be pleased. *Dryden.*

If a son should strike his father, not only the criminal but  
his whole family would be rooted out, nay, the inhabitants  
of the place where he lived, would be put to the sword,  
nay, the place itself would be razed. *Addis. Spect. N. 189.*

3. Word of refusal.

They have beaten us openly uncondemned, being Ro-  
mans, and have cast us into prison; and now do they thrust  
us out privily I nay verily; but let them come themselves  
and fetch us out. *Bacon's Essays, N. 37.*

The fox made several excuses, but the flock would not  
be said nay; so that at last he promised him to come.

He that will not when he may,  
When he would he shall have nay. *Prov.*

NA'YWORD. *n. f.* [nay and word.]

1. The side of denial; the saying nay.

You would believe my saying,  
How'er you lean to th' *nayword*. *Shakespeare's Win. Tale.*

2. A proverbial reproach; a bye word.

If I do not gull him into a *nayword*, and make him a  
common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie  
straight in my bed. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

3. A watchword. Not in use.

I have spoke with her; and we have a *nayword* how to  
know one another. I come to her in white, and cry mum;  
she cries budget; and by that we know one another. *Shakespeare.*

NE. *adv.* [Saxon. This particle was formerly of very frequent  
use, both singly and by contraction in compound words; as,  
will for we will or will not; nas for ne has or has not; nis  
for ne is or is not.] Neither; and not.

His warlike shield all cover'd closely was,  
Ne might of mortal eye be ever seen,  
Ne made of steel, nor of enduring brass. *Fairy Qu.*

NEAF. *n. f.* [neaf, *neafick*.] A fil. It is retained in Scot-  
land; and in the plural *neaves*.

Give me thy *neaf*, Monsieur Mustardseed. *Shakespeare.*

To NEAL. *v. a.* [nealan, Saxon; to kindle.] To temper  
by a gradual and regulated heat.

The workmen let it cool by degrees in such relents of  
fire, as they call their *nealing* heats; lest it should shiver in  
pieces by a violent succeeding of air in the room of fire.

This did happen for want of the glasses being gradually  
cooled or *nealed*. *Digby on Bodies.*

If you file, engrave, or punch upon your steel, *neal* it  
first, because it will make it softer, and consequently work  
easier. The common way is to give it a blood-red heat in  
the fire, then let it cool of itself. *Mason's Mech. Exer.*

To NEAL. *v. n.* To be tempered in fire.

Reduction is chiefly effected by fire, wherein if they stand  
and *neal*, the imperfect metals vapour away. *Bacon.*

NEAP. *adj.* [nephele, Saxon; nephele, poor.] Low; decre-  
scent. Used only of the tide, and therefore sometimes used  
substantively.

The mother of waters, the great deep, hath lost nothing  
of her ancient bounds. Her motion of ebbing and flowings  
of high springs and dead neaps, are as constant as the changes  
of the moon. *Hakewell on Providence.*

How doth the sea constantly observe its ebbs and flows,  
its springs and neap-tides, and still retain its fulness, so con-  
venient for the maintenance of its inhabitants. *Ray.*

NEAR. *prep.* [ne, Saxon; *naer*, Dutch and Scottish.] At no  
great distance from; close to; nigh.

I have heard thee say,  
No grief did ever come so *near* thy heart,  
As when thy lady and thy true love died. *Shakespeare.*

Thou thought'st it to help me, and such thanks I give,  
As one near death to those that with him live. *Shakespeare.*

With blood the dear alliance shall be bought,  
And both the people *near* destruction brought. *Dryden.*

## NEA

To the warlike steed thy studies bend,  
Near Pisa's flood the rapid wheels to guide. *Dryden's Virg.*

This child was very *near* being excluded out of the species  
of man, barely by his shape. *Locke.*

NEAR. *adv.*

1. Almost.

2. At hand; not far off. Unless it be rather in this sense an ad-  
jective. *Jer. xii. 2.*

He serv'd great Hector, and was ever *near*,  
Not with his trumpet only, but his spear. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Within a little.

Self-pleasing and humorous minds are so sensible of every  
restraint, as they will go *near* to think their girdles and  
garters to be bonds and shackles. *Bacon's Essays, N. 8.*

This eagle shall go *near*, one time or other, to take you  
for a hare. *L'Estrange, Fable 107.*

He that paid a bushel of wheat per acre, would pay now  
about twenty-five pounds per annum; which would be *near*  
about the yearly value of the land. *Locke.*

The Castilian would rather have died in slavery himself,  
than paid such a sum as he found would go *near* to ruin him.

NEAR. *adj.*

1. Not distant. [Sometimes it is doubtful whether *near* be an  
adjective or adverb.] *Gen. xix. 20.*

This city is *near* to flee unto.

The will, free from the determination of such desires, is  
left to the pursuit of *nearer* satisfactions. *Locke.*

After he has continued his doubling in his thoughts, and  
enlarged his idea as much as he pleases, he is not one jot  
*nearer* the end of such addition than at first setting out. *Locke.*

2. Advanced towards the end of an enterprise or disquisition.

Unless they add somewhat else to define more certainly  
what ceremonies shall stand for best, in such sort that all  
churches in the world shall know them to be the best, and  
so know them that there may not remain any question about  
this point; we are not a whit the *nearer* for that they have  
hitherto said. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 13.*

3. Close; not rambling; observant of stile or manner of the  
thing copied.

Hannibal Caro's, in the Italian, is the *nearest*, the most  
poetical, and the most sonorous of any translation of the  
*Æneid*. Yet though he takes the advantage of blank verse,  
he commonly allows two lines for one in Virgil, and does  
not always hit his sense. *Dryden.*

4. Closely related.

If one shall approach to any that is *near* of kin to him. *Lev. xviii. 6.*

5. Intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his  
men with the imputation of being *near* their master. *Shakespeare.*

6. Touching; pressing; affecting; dear.

Ev'ry minute of his being thrusts  
Against my *near* of life. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He could never judge that it was better to be deceived than  
not, in a matter of so great and *near* concernment. *Locke.*

7. Parimonious, inclining to covetousness; as, a *near* man.

NEAR HAND. Closely; without acting or waiting at a distance.

The entering *near* hand into the manner of performance  
of that which is under deliberation, hath overturned the  
opinion of the possibility or impossibility. *Bacon's Holy War.*

NEARLY. *adv.* [from *near*.]

1. At no great distance; not remotely.

Many are the enemies of the priesthood: they are diligent  
to observe whatever may *near*ly or remotely blemish it. *Atterbury.*

2. Closely; pressingly.

*Nearly* it now concerns us, to be free  
Of our omnipotence. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

It concerneth them *near*ly, to preserve that government  
which they had trusted with their money. *Swift's Miscel.*

3. In a niggardly manner.

NEARNESS. *n. f.* [from *near*.]

1. Closeness; not remoteness; approach.

God, by reason of *nearness*, forbade them to be like the  
Canaanites or Egyptian. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 6.*

Fine and delicate sculptures be helped with *nearness*, and  
grots with distance; which was well seen in the controversy  
between Phidias and Alcmeneas about the statue of Venus.

Those blessed spirits that are in such a *nearness* to God,  
may well be all fire and love, but you at such a distance  
cannot find the effects of it. *Dutpa.*

The best rule is to be guided by the *nearness*, or distance  
at which the repetitions are placed in the original. *Pope.*

2. Alliance of blood or affection.

Whether there be any secret passages of sympathy be-  
tween persons of near blood; as, parents, children, brothers  
and sisters. There be many reports in history, that upon  
this